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The Armistice at Mexico.

NUMBER ONE.

An Appeal from Pillowtalk to the Record.

Last spring the assembling of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore having drawn nigh, that doughtiest of modern heroes, General Leonidas Redivivus, feeling that Tennessee had been sufficiently cared for by him, turned his attention to the wants of the Union at large, in the way of President-making, by an expert of the proper calibre. That this paramount national interest might not, in those less favored regions, altogether perish from the absence of the light of his countenance at the critical turning point, he started at the right moment, and wended his way to the North and East, proceeding as far as New Hampshire, in his transit to which, through "Modern Athens," he, (such was then the talk in her political circles), together with a most congenial spirit that dwells in that latitude, one of the prominent among the worthies of Massachusetts, engaged in the task vulgarly called "putting heads together," for the purpose of bringing about the nomination of General Franklin Pierce. And, as might have been anticipated by any one acquainted with the skill evinced on a former occasion of the same sort by this modern Warwick—this king-maker of ours—a most successful conjunction of heads did it turn out to be. Pierce was nominated, "and no mistake."

By way of interlude to this task of President-making, was a labor of the opposite kind; not President-unmaking, exactly, but President-preventing. The hero's passage through New York was signalled by the appearance in the Herald of a production strikingly characteristic of its author. So perfect was it in the latter respect, that, whosoever met with it, would have been impossible not to recognize it at a glance as a genuine "Leonidas" production; impossible not to feel, at every line, that there is but one soul sufficiently heroic in its temper for the thing to have emanated from; although it is not meant to call in question the improvement it evinced over its elder brothers, born in days of yore, under the disadvantages of camp life, and when the parent was not within reach of editors, so incomparably appropriate.

On this occasion, besides that general object, which, being never lost sight of by him, is prominent in all his doings, Leonidas had a special purpose in view, namely: To deter the Whig party from taking up Gen. Scott as their candidate for the Presidency. As to the means employed for effecting this object, these were of such a character that it could never have occurred to any but a Leonidas to make them available. Even on the supposition that the pretended disclosures there made had been founded in strict truth; even on this supposition none but an individual absolutely case-hardened to the shame—to say nothing of the wrongfulness attaching everywhere to utter falsehoods—could have been bold enough to venture into the attitude there assumed by him. Such an exhibition of himself—even supposing, as we have just said, all his statements to be true—nothing short of heroism of the true Leonidas can qualify a man for.

He felt, too, no doubt, that he would, in all probability, have the game all in his own hand; for, supposing his whole story to be a tissue of downright falsehoods and egregious misrepresentations, from beginning to end, this could be made apparent only by making the truth of the matter known. And how could this be done? Let the thing, as it actually happened, be ever so creditable to Gen. Scott, (and to Mr. Trist likewise, who is deeply involved in the odium which this fabrication casts upon the former), still how could it be reconcilable with good faith towards others that they should give publicity to the details of a transaction of this nature? Dead, as he knew himself to be to considerations of this kind, Leonidas knew them to be far otherwise. Hence his sense of security in indulging without stint in the unscrupulousness which belongs to his character.

This no doubt was his calculation; and the event, thus far, has justified his sagacity. The poison has been allowed to work freely upon those whose mental constitution is such as to permit them to be affected in their beliefs by such as this.

And, if the continuance of this state of things, however unjust towards General Scott's honest fame, and however grating to the common sense of right, had its only alternative in a deviation from his part, from the course required by good faith, even though it were toward such as being as Santa Anna—if this were the only alternative to the confirmed triumph of this Bennett-Pillow compound over all who have not, in the honest instincts of their moral sense, a safeguard against it, we should be perfectly willing to look on and see that triumph consummated. This, however, is not its only alternative. For all men, sufficiently honest to be desirous of knowing the truth of the matter, or to be willing to have it demonstrated to them, abundant means are in existence for the purpose. There is no necessity whatever for General Scott's breaking silence upon the subject, nor for Mr. Trist's uttering a word in regard to it. Official documents long ago published, abound in proofs of the utter falsity of this reproduction under Bennett's revamping of Leonidas matter, which, all but in one single point, (the million dollar bribe feature) is altogether old and stale. The whole thing—the armistice, and how General Scott was bamboozled by Santa Anna, and what Leonidas' heroism (and sagacity to boot) was manifested in opposition thereto—being as "Father Ritchie's" columns will testify, contemporaneous with the "private" letters with which, at that juncture, the "Executive Mansion" was copiously supplied from the bosom friend of its inmate.

The story, as told at that day, was, that General Scott, hoodwinked by Santa Anna, had been bamboozled into the armistice; said armistice being a mere expedient of the latter to gain time.

As now reproduced, it appears with the million dollar bribe addition; and except as to this, it is "the same old coon." That is, not only was General Scott thus hoodwinked and bamboozled, but, in order to his getting Santa Anna to place him in this predicament, he (General Scott) was party to the offer of a bribe of a million of dollars to Santa Anna, by way of inducement to enter into the negotiation, the preliminary step to which was that same armistice. All the while General Leonidas was the guardian angel of the occasion, exerting himself—though fruitlessly, such was Scott's blindness—to prevent that most disastrous measure, and avert the dire consequences with which he saw it to be fraught.

Such is the story, (all but the bribe part) which is now brought up again "as good as new."

And now for the documents—these apparently long-forgotten documents—which bear upon the reliability of that story. Before entering upon these proofs, let us point out one thing, to which the attention of every candid reader is especially invited, namely: Supposing that the armistice had been (what it was not—for it originated with Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist) a device of Santa Anna; and supposing that Gen. Scott had been deceived by Santa Anna, (which he never was, for a single instant;) even on this supposition, the whole blame would—as the documents do most conclusively prove—lie at the door of the Administration (Polk & Co.) through whose doings it was that Santa Anna returned to Mexico, and through whose doings it was, therefore, that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist had to deal with that notoriously faithless personage. If anybody on our side was duped by him, the original dupe (the one to whom all the others, whoever they may have been, were but consequential) was PRESIDENT POLK.

By way of preparing the reader's mind to seize their import, we shall precede each link in this chain of documentary proof with a short summary showing what we propose to prove by it. Our first link will be an extract from President Polk's Message of December 8, 1846, and extracts from journals of those times, to show beyond a reasonable doubt Mr. Polk's collusion with Santa Anna. This will be given to-morrow.

The Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, of Maryland, in the Field!

This gentleman delivered a fervent and able speech in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party at Port Tobacco on the 5th instant. He appeared in response to the loud calls of the meeting, and stated that it was his desire to remain in the humble privacy and seclusion to which he had years ago retired. But he had no concealments. No man could have been more opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott than he: his preferences for Webster and Fillmore were known. He was incensed at the preference of the Convention, and gave free expression to his feelings. He had, no doubt, fifty or a hundred times declared that he would not vote for Gen. Scott. Such was his intention. He had a right to form it—to express it. But he had also a right to change it. He continued:

"Gen. Scott is an experienced, talented and patriotic citizen. My objections were not personal to him, but for great public reasons my preferences were strong for others—those preferences cannot now be gratified; they and the reasons for them have been overruled. But shall I therefore separate from my friends? No. Upon full reflection I have determined that it is wisest and best, nay, my duty, to cast my vote for Gen. Scott."

Mr. Merrick knew Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce well. He would not denounce the one nor laud the other. But he thought there was no room for a considerate, unprejudiced man, to hesitate between them. SCOTT IS THE MAN!

Robert S. Reeder and Geo. Brent, esqs., addressed the meeting also. The speeches of all were informed, were well received by the enthusiastic people of Charles county; but the venerable Mr. Merrick received with deafening shouts of welcome, and cheered throughout his eloquent address.

Pennsylvania.
The State elections yesterday resulted in favor of the Democratic party, as was anticipated. It has not been understood that the determination of the people to elect General Scott had made it necessary for them to support the Whig State ticket also. The vote in the various counties is very small—there being a large falling off in both the Democratic and Whig vote—THE LARGEST LOSS BEING TO THE WHIGS. The candidates voted for for State officers were—

Canal Commissioner—William Hopkins, Dem., and Jacob Hoffman, Whig.

Judge Supreme Court—G. W. Woodward, Dem., Joseph Duffington, Whig.

In Philadelphia city and county, as far as heard from, the Democrats gain 1,393 for Woodward, over the vote of 1848, when Johnson, Whig, carried the State by 802. The Native vote, we believe, was given for him. Florence, Dem., is re-elected to Congress.

Northampton County, partial returns, Democratic gain 86; Blair, 51; Lancaster, 214; Lehigh, 67; Harrisburg, 214; Carbon, 103; Berks, 127; Chester, 31; Canby, 18; Huntingdon, Whig gain, 25; Berks, Democratic gain, 13; York Borough, Democratic gain, 149; Erie city, small Democratic gain.

The above relate chiefly to Supreme Court Judge Woodward is probably elected by more than 10,000 majority. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected Canal Commissioner by a small majority.

George McLane, Brevet Captain, U. S. A.
We have received the Carlisle (Pa.) Herald and Expositor, of the 6th instant, containing a card by this gentleman, dated at Carlisle Barracks, in which he responds to an extract from a letter from Major Winship, of the Army. In this extract Major Winship pronounces the statement based upon Captain M.'s impressions false. The Captain says:

"It is said by the Pennsylvania that the extract from Major Winship's letter pronounces my statement as a falsehood. If such was Major Winship's intention, or meaning, I here pronounce him an unprincipled liar!"

From Europe.

We yesterday announced the approach of the Americas to New York. The Liverpool dates are to October 2d. Cotton had slightly improved. The flour and corn market was steady, with considerable sales of American.

The English papers are full of speculations on English and French affairs. The London papers are rabid on Jewett's grand expedition to the Lobos Islands, and call it a deep-laid scheme of annexation.

The ship Empirion, from America, was wrecked on the coast of Northumberland, and the crew and passengers saved.

General Castanas, who served under Wellington in Spain, had died, and would be buried with military honors.

The public mind at Paris appears to be fully prepared for an immediate proclamation of the Empire. It was even said and believed that Napoleon would return to Paris as Emperor.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Indianapolis had arrived at Paris.

The vintage had commenced in the south. In the Loire and Champagne the prospects were moderate.

The Cologne Gazette says that negotiations are contemplated between the United States and the Zollverein respecting the mutual reduction of import duties.

The cholera was reported as rapidly decreasing in Poland and Prussia.

Movements of General Scott.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 12.

A grand dinner was given to Gen. Scott on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. Cook welcomed the General in an eloquent speech, complimenting him on his brilliant military career, and alluding to the offer made to him to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

Gen. Scott responded in a long and most interesting speech. He said there was a misunderstanding about the Mexican offer, which he would take occasion to correct. It was made to him not by the government, but by individuals of great wealth and prominence. Their offer was one million bonus and a salary of \$250,000 per annum, to be guaranteed in any manner proposed. They expected an ultimate annexation of the country to the United States, but, continued the General, "I loved my distant home and was opposed to an annexation." He spurned the offer and came back to die on his own soil.

Gen. Scott in concluding gave as a sentiment: "The city of Sandusky: May she continue to grow and prosper until equal to the most prosperous city of the West," which was received with cheers.

On Sunday Gen. Scott attended church, and kept his room the remainder of the day. The hotel is thronged this morning, and preparations are making to escort him to the cars.

[Second Despatch.]

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.

Gen. Scott arrived here to-day, and met with the most enthusiastic reception. In reply to an address of welcome he responded in one of his most brilliant efforts. He will reach Rochester on Thursday, where the most extensive preparations are making to receive him, and will leave for the east on Friday.

How will Pennsylvania vote for President?
The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, delivered a masterly speech at Wheeling, on Saturday night last, in the course of which he said (we quote from the Wheeling Intelligencer) that "Pennsylvania would go for Scott by a certain and decisive majority. Taylor had beaten Cass, a much stronger man than Pierce, in Pennsylvania, about 14,000 votes. But whilst he entertained not a doubt of the election of Scott in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union, by an overwhelming majority, yet in candor he felt bound to say that he thought the Whigs would be beaten on Tuesday next in Pennsylvania. The State election always went against the Whigs. In 1848 they lost everything excepting the Governor, and he was saved by a few votes—not 400—and by extraordinary efforts. Yet, directly afterwards, Taylor carried the State by about 14,000. The issues and the men were different. In the State election, the Whigs had not the benefit of the great national issues—the tariff, internal improvements and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Let not the Whigs, then, in Virginia or elsewhere, be discouraged in the slightest degree by an adverse result in Pennsylvania next Tuesday. Now, in every Whig procession in Pennsylvania, we see wagons full of 'straightshots from Cass to Scott.'"

Mr. John Van Buren is reported by the Boston Commonwealth to have expressed himself as follows, in recent speech at Faneuil Hall:

"As he had before had occasion to say, he wished the country to know that he supported Pierce and King, and gave in his adhesion to their principles. Yet while he said so, he wished it distinctly understood that he had always been, and was now, opposed to that relation described as human slavery. He had always been, and was now, an earnest advocate of the National Government's abolishing slavery wherever it had the power."

The Baltimore American remarks: "In 1848, Mr. Van Buren announced it as his purpose to labor to make the Democratic party of New York the anti-slavery party of New York, and the Democratic party of the Union the anti-slavery party of the Union. It may be seen by the passage quoted above that he continues to labor for that end, and that he supports Pierce and King and their principles for the better promotion of his purpose."

We commend those gentlemen of the South who affect to be horrified because Mr. Seward intends to vote for General Scott, to an attentive consideration of Mr. Van Buren's position by the side of Mr. Pierce."

Journal of a Summer Tour.

This work is by the author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," "The Child's First History of Rome," &c. It needs no commendation to those who have perused the pages of Amy Herbert. It was written for the children of a village school, "and," the author modestly remarks, "it could in no way be worthy of publication except as being written in simple language." This, in truth, is its chief, though by no means its only charm; for, from the moment of her embarkation, in June, till in the latter part of October, she found herself again on English soil, the interest is unabated.

The volume is composed of three parts: the first, containing an account of the journey from Ostend to the Lake of Constance; the second, that from the Lake of Constance to the Simplon mountain; the third, that from the Simplon to Genoa. This route embracing such beautiful and romantic scenery, passing over a country so celebrated in the annals of history, and amongst a people so simple in their manners and tastes, so peculiar in character, and so picturesque in appearance, must prove delightful to one who can, like the author, so well observe and appreciate all these characteristics. The next best thing is to read such an account of them as she has furnished.

The addition before us is a handsome 12mo., from the press of Appleton & Co., N. Y., and for sale in this city by Taylor & Maury.

City Items.

WYMAN'S success at Odd Fellows' Hall is wonderful. He performs before large audiences of delighted spectators; and the children enjoy rare sport in witnessing his "mighty conjurations."

WASHINGTON BANKS AND BANKING HOUSES.
In our list yesterday the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was set down as without a locality. This was an error. It occupies a prominent position on Pennsylvania avenue, between 4th and 6th streets, north side, Duval's new buildings, where its sign-board is very prominent. We are also requested to say that the notes of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank are redeemed at the counter of the abovenamed bank.

We are now puffing a most fragrant cigar, a bundle of which have been sent us from the store of Mr. J. E. Power, C street, near the Bank of Washington. What a clear and graceful cloudiness it sends above us, and how soothing and pleasant the feeling that pervades this mortal frame! Poetry and philosophy alike acknowledge the influence of the fragrant plant.

Notwithstanding the crowds collected at various points to "hear the news" from Pennsylvania, last night, there was but little "noise and confusion" in our city. There appears to be but little interest felt in the result of the State elections compared with what we have seen.

Many of our new buildings and other improvements will progress slowly to-day, as great numbers of the workmen have gone to their homes in the States to exercise the right of suffrage, and many to witness the election scenes.

Com. Morgan began his term as commander of our navy yard yesterday. He was received by the workmen and subordinates in the usual manner, cheerfully and respectfully.

A woman was arrested yesterday for picking up a ten-dollar note from the floor of a store, and refusing to give it to the person who she knew had lost it. She was taken before a magistrate, where she denied having seen it, but the promise not to prosecute her induced her finally to give it up. She was discharged.

The best Soda Water in the world is to be had at Sylvester's, corner of H and Sixth streets—with syrups to match!

We understand that Commodore Henry E. Ballard, who has been for the last three years the commandant of the Washington navy-yard, has been appointed to the Baltimore station, and that he is to be succeeded in the command of this station by Commodore C. W. Morgan.—Union.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We learn that at the annual meeting of the Grand Division of this order, held yesterday afternoon, L. A. Gorbright was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch; H. H. Rice, Grand Worthy Associate; R. Gray Campbell, Grand Scribe; Christopher Cammack, Grand Treasurer; John Shackelford, Grand Conductor; John W. Thompson, Grand Sentinel; and S. S. Briggs, Grand Chaplain.—Republic.

Affairs in Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 13—12 m.

The Young Men's Dramatic Association give their last entertainment of the season this evening. It is to be a complimentary benefit to Mr. William Shanks, one of their principal actors.

Many of our business men are beginning to refuse in trade all small notes, except those of the corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria, even refusing those of the house of Selden, Withers & Co. This, we think, is to be regretted, inasmuch as it is well known that that firm is a strong one, and has been a decided benefit to our business and the community at a time when such a currency was almost indispensable.

Our town continues very healthy. The flour and grain market remain unchanged. Sales yesterday of 1,000 bbls. flour at our last quotations. ELECTRO.

"If Gen. Scott was a Democrat," said an Indiana Democrat, "he would carry the State by 20,000." The Indiana State Journal says he will get a pretty large majority, anyhow.

The Whigs of Tennessee are working well, and the last doubt about their triumph has vanished. Even Gentry admits it will go for Scott by a handsome majority.

STUBBORN FACTS.—Gen. Scott was first proposed as the Presidential candidate of the Whig party in the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and got sixty-two votes—not one of which was from the South.

Again, at Philadelphia, in 1848, he was proposed for the nomination of the Whig party; and again failed to get a Southern vote.—Locofoco paper.

And yet, on both of these occasions, the Whig who did receive the nomination was said to be indebted for his success to the Abolitionists.

We wonder, if these negroes denounce, who are forever prating about slavery, and electing Van Buren and Joe Johnsons, think they can much longer impose upon the intelligence of the country? Do they suppose that the people are all fools—that they cannot see through their miserable subterfuges and contradictory falsehoods?

If Fillmore or Webster had either been nominated by the Whigs, the very same sort of abolition influence would have been paraded through the country, that we now hear.

[Richmond Whig.]
A few years ago a stove was unknown in Turkey. Now they are found in a majority of the cafes in Constantinople, and in the dwelling-houses of the rich. They are mostly either American stoves, or made after American models.

Billy Bowlegs, it is said, has agreed with Gen. Blake to leave Florida in March next.

Horace H. Day is about to stretch his India Rubber case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Monsieur Petit made a second balloon ascension from Bridgeport, Ct., on Thursday, in a boat, accompanied with three companions.

Notice.—The regular weekly meeting of the Washington Whig Club will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Club Room on LANSKY AVENUE.

Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute.—The stated monthly meeting will be held this (Wednesday) evening, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Institution. Members will please be punctual. Those wishing to join are requested to send in their names.

WASHINGTON MOOT COURT.—The next session of this Court will be held in the Grand Jury Room, City Hall, Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members of the association are most respectfully requested to attend, as important business will be transacted.

(Written for the Daily American Telegraph.)

WHIG SONG FOR NOVEMBER 24.

Tune—BARNDOCKEUN.

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